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ever, be accomplished in a much shorter time by boiling with an excess of carbide on a water bath, and using a reflux condenser. Absolute alcohol was made by this latter process in 10 hours.

It was found that the final distillate measured 1600 cc or the yield was equivalent to 89 per cent. of the theory. A larger yield could have been obtained if greater care had been used in obtaining the last traces of alcohol from the slag in the distilling vessel. This yield is much greater than that obtained by any other method now in general use that we have tried, and the ease in which the dehydration is accomplished as well as its completeness, make the carbide method the best one that we have been able to find.

Migration of Birds in St. Joseph County, Ind., from March 1 to May 30, 1909.

B. Alphonsus.

The accompanying observations on the migration of birds was made at Notre Dame, Ind., and immediate vicinity, and unless otherwise stated the dates refer to their arrival.

The condition of the weather always affects the migration of birds northward. In a mild winter, the first arrivals appear here about the middle of February. In 1906, an exceedingly mild winter, I saw a flock of about a dozen robins on the 15th of February ; on the 12th of the same month I saw a song sparrow. The full tide of migration, however, seldom sets in for any species before the 1st of March.

During this month a cold wave will check the coming of the birds, making their arrival a week or two later than usual. The same holds good in April. Birds that generally arrive in the last week of April, such as the catbird, purple martin and Baltimore oriole, may not appear until after the 5th of May.

The present spring was notable for cold weather. The first week in March and April the weather was comparatively warm. The remainder of these months it was cool and some days cold. In May up to the 21st the temperature was over 70° only three days. On eight days it was below 60°. The lowest temperature in May was 32° on the 1st of the month. In the evening snow covered the ground.

The dates of the arrival and the departure of birds given in this article were taken from my notebook. A list of all the birds found each day enabled me to know pretty accurately the day a bird was first or last seen.

March	1	Bluebird
“	2	Robin
“	5	Meadowlark
“	6	Song Sparrow
“	7	Purple Grackle
“	9	Killdeer
“	19	Mourning Dove
April	3	Kingfisher
“	3	Phoebe
“	5	Cowbird
“	5	Vesper Sparrow
“	5	Flicker
“	6	Field Sparrow
“	7	Golden-crowned Kinglet
“	10	Chipping Sparrow
“	11	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
“	13	Hermit Thrush
“	14	Purple Finch
“	17	Brown Thrush
“	17	Towhee
“	19	Hell Diver
“	19	Barn Swallow
“	20	Red-headed Woodpecker
“	20	Red-wingedBlackbird
“	20	Myrtle Warbler
“	20	Cardinal
“	22	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
“	23	House Wren
“	26	Yellow Palm Warbler
“	27	White-crowned Sparrow
“	27	Spotted Sandpiper
“	27	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker departed
May	1	Kentucky Warbler
“	3	Chimney Swift
“	3	Wilson's Thrush
“	4	Brown Creeper departed
“	5	Golden-crowned Kinglet departed
“	5	Purple Finch departed
“	5	Yellow Warbler
“	5	Baltimore Oriole
“	5	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
“	5	Indigo Bird
“	6	Warbling Vireo
“	6	Snowbird departed
“	7	Catbird
“	7	Orchard Oriole
“	8	Kingbird
“	9	Black-throated Blue Warbler
“	11	Goldfinch
“	11	Oven-bird
“	11	Northern Yellow-throat
“	12	Redstart
“	13	Bobolink
“	13	Purple Martin
“	13	Blackburnian Warbler
“	13	Hooded Warbler
“	15	Ruby-crowned Kinglet departed
“	19	Yellow Palm Warbler departed
“	19	Scarlet Tanager
“	19	Bay-breasted Warbler

May	19	Dickcissel
"	21	Myrtle Warbler departed
"	22	Least Flycatcher
"	24	Canadian Warbler
"	24	Tennesee Warbler
"	25	Alder Flycatcher
"	25	White-crowned Sparrow departed
May	27	Crested Flycatcher
"	27	Blue Grosbeak
"	27	Cedarbird
"	28	Wilson Warbler
"	28	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
"	29	Hermit Thrush dedeparted

Notes on the Priority of Plant Names.

J. A. NIEUWLAND.

In the April number of this periodical* several names of plants were found to antedate in publication the year commonly recognized at the present time. It has since been found that still another author published or restored several of these genera at a date earlier even than that stated in the preceding number of the Midland Naturalist. This botanist is J. G. Zinn, and the work in which the plants were published is his "Catalogus Plantarum Horti Academici et Agri Göttingensis," printed at Göttingen in the year 1757.

The following are affected:

1. Taraxacum, Zinn, 1757 (In part), instead of Ludwig-Böhmer, 1760.†
2. Unifolium, Zinn, 1757, instead of Ludwig-Böhmer, 1760.
3. Coronopus, Zinn, 1757, instead of Ludwig-Böhmer, 1760.‡
4. Odontites, Zinn, 1757, instead of Ludwig-Böhmer, 1760.‡
5. The name Epipactis was stated by A. A. Eaton § to have been first used by Böhmer in Ludwig's 3rd Ed. of the Definitiones Plantarum, 1760. The name was, however, previously published by Zinn, 1757, to designate the aggregate of the Linnaean genus Serapias as limited by A. A. Eaton, and Epipactis proper formerly called Helleborine. Those that follow the rules underlying the "theory of residues" will probably therefore attribute the name to Zinn instead of Böhmer.

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* Midland Naturalist, Vol. I., No. 1, p. 18.

† Ludwig, J. G. Definitiones Plantarum, 1760. 3rd Ed, by Böhmer.

‡ Gray's Manual, 7th Ed. 1908.

§ A. A. Eaton, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXI. (1903), pp. 65–68, also Repertorium Spec. Novar. F. Fedde, Vol. VI., p. 40-44.